

TITLE OF THE INVENTION:

METHOD OF FRICTION STIR-SPOT WELDING AND WELDING APPARATUS

TECHNICAL FIELD:

5 The present invention relates to a method and an apparatus
for carrying out welding by utilizing friction heat and plastic
flow generated between a welding tool and a member to be welded
by pressing the rotating welding tool having axial symmetry
towards the member to be welded. The present invention is
10 particularly suitable for spot welding of stacked metallic
members.

BACKGROUND ART:

 A friction stir-welding method (hereinafter referred to as
15 FSW) has been known wherein a metal rod (hereinafter referred
to as a welding tool) made of a material having a hardness higher
than that of a member to be welded is inserted into a portion
of the member to be welded, followed by rotating the welding
tool while moving the tool, thereby to carry out welding by a
20 friction heat generated between the welding tool and the member
to be welded. This method is disclosed in Patent document 1,
for example. FSW is a method by which the member to be welded
is softened by friction heat between the welding tool and the
member, wherein rotation of the welding tool results in plastic
25 flow phenomenon of the member, whose principle is different from

arc welding where a member to be welded is melted.

A spot welding method employing the principle of FSW has been known in patent documents 2 and 3, for example.

Patent document 1: Japanese patent No. 2,712,838 (WO 93/10935)

5 Patent document 2: Japanese patent No. 3,400,409

Patent document 3: Japanese patent No. 3,429,475

OBJECTS TO BE ACHIEVED BY THE INVENTION:

A conventional FSW is hard to be applied to welding of members
10 having complicated contours wherein a pin portion of the welding
tool is moved along a welding line of the members, while the
pin portion is kept inserted. The reason for that is: when the
members have curved faces, it is not easy to place a backing
member all over the welding line of the members to be welded.
15 It is also difficult to move the welding tool, keeping a
insertion depth of the pin into the members. It may be
conceivable to use a small sized backing member which is moved,
while moving the backing member in accordance with the movement
of the welding tool; an application field of this method is
20 limited because a jig for pressing the backing member towards
the members must be moved simultaneously.

Since in a method of spot-welding using FSW, an area of
metallic welding is limited to a portion in the neighborhood
of the pin portion of the welding tool, which is small; thus,
25 a welding strength should be low.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a friction stir-spot welding and a welding apparatus, which is easy to apply them to welding of members having complicated contours, can make an area of metallic welding larger than the
5 conventional FSW spot welding method and can increase a strength of the welded portion.

MEANS FOR ACHIEVING THE OBJECTS:

The spot welding method of the present invention is featured
10 by letting a pressed portion of the welding tool move towards the member, while keeping the welding tool pressed towards the member to be welded with an tilted rotation angle of the welding tool.

Further, a welding apparatus according to the present
15 invention comprises a welding tool having an axial symmetry, a rotation device for rotating the welding tool around an axis, a driving device for moving the welding tool towards the rotation shaft, and a rotation angle conversion device for tilting the rotation shaft of the welding tool around one point
20 in a direction of the rotation shaft of the welding tool as a fulcrum.

ADVANTAGES OF THE INVENTION:

The welding method of the present invention is particularly
25 suitable for welding of members having curved faces because the

welding tool is not continuously moved along a welding line, pressing a backing member towards the members is easy, compared with the conventional FSW welding method wherein the welding tool is continuously moved. In addition to that, it is possible
5 to enlarge an area of metallic welding to increase a welding strength, compared with the conventional spot welding.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS:

Fig. 1 shows a diagrammatic view of a welding apparatus
10 according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 shows an illustrative view of a movement of a welding head at the time of descent movement of the welding head.

Fig. 3 shows a diagrammatic view of the welding tool of a type having a pin portion.

15 Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic view of a welding tool of a type having no pin portion.

Fig. 5 shows a cross sectional view of a welded area and a metallic welding area of a member to be welded, which is welded by a conventional spot welding using the welding tool having
20 the pin portion.

Fig. 6 shows a cross sectional view of a welded area and a metallic welding area of a comparative embodiment, which uses a welding tool having no pin portion.

Fig. 7 shows a cross sectional view of a welded area and
25 a metallic welding area of a member to be welded, which is welded

by a spot welding of the present invention, using the welding tool having the pin portion.

Fig. 8 shows a cross sectional view of a welded area and a metallic welding area of a member to be welded, which is welded
5 by a conventional spot welding using the welding tool having no pin portion.

Fig. 9 is a graph showing relationship between the metallic welding area indexes wherein a value of the type A is made a standard value.

10 Fig. 10 shows a diagrammatic view of a welding apparatus according to another embodiment of the present invention.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE NUMERALS:

1---welding tool, 2---motor for rotating the welding tool,
15 3---frame, 4---member to be welded, 5---hammer, 6---stopper,
7---spring, 8---guide support, 9---motor for moving the welding tool upward and downward, 10---welding member holder,
11---spring, 12---belt, 13---swing shaft for welding head,
14---welding head, 15---welding head base plate, 16---pin
20 portion, 17---metallic welding area, 18---air cylinder,
19---rod, 20---arm, 21---welding member support.

PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS FOR PRACTICING THE PRESENT INVENTION:

The embodiments of the present invention will be explained
25 by reference to drawings. The welding apparatus of the present

invention, which is shown in the following, may be used in the state that it is installed to a robot arm.

Embodiment 1

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic view of a structure of a welding apparatus according to one embodiment of the present invention. A size of the welding apparatus is about 1000mm high, about 600mm wide and about 300mm thick (in a direction perpendicular to the face of paper). Reference numeral 1 denotes a welding tool, 2 a welding tool rotation motor, 3 a frame, 4 a member to be welded, 5 a hummer, 6 a stopper, 7 a spring, 8 a guide support, 9 a welding head up-and-down motor, 10 a holder for the member, 11 a spring, 12 a belt, 13 a welding head swing shaft, 14 a welding head, 15 a welding head base plate, and 21 a supporting tool for the member.

The welding head 14 is constituted by the welding tool rotation motor 2, the holder 2 for the member to be welded, the welding head base plate 15, etc. The welding head can move up-and-down directions, i.e. the welding tool rotation shaft direction, along the guide support 8. The movement of the welding head 14 in the welding tool rotation shaft direction is conducted by transferring a rotation force of the welding head up-and-down moving motor 9 to a ball screw (not shown) by means of the belt 12, resulting in the up-and-down movement of the welding head 14 along the guide support 8. That is, in the welding apparatus of the present embodiment, the welding tool driving device is

constituted by the welding tool up-and-down motor 9, the belt 12 for transferring the rotation force of the motor to the ball screw (not shown), and the guide support 8 for guiding the welding head.

5 The welding head 14 is so constituted that the welding tool rotation shaft is tilted towards a direction of the arrow 22 shown in Fig. 1, around the welding head swing shaft 13 as a fulcrum. Since the spring 7 connects the welding tool rotation shaft 2 and the welding head base plate 15, the welding head
10 14 does not rotate unless an external force is applied thereto.

 The lower end of the holder 10 for the member to be welded is positioned at a distance closer to the member 4 than the lower end of the welding tool 1. Thus, the lower end of the holder 10 touches the member 4 at first when the welding head 14 comes
15 down. Since the holder 10 for the member to be welded is installed to the welding head base plate 15, the holder 10 keeps such the state that the holder 10 is in elastic contact with the member 4 by the stretch-and-shrink of the spring, even when the welding head 14 comes down after the holder 10 contacts with the member.
20 Accordingly, the holder 10 does not damage the member 14 and acts to hold the member under a predetermined force.

 Fig. 2 shows a diagrammatic view of an operation of the welding head at the time of descent of the welding head. When the welding tool 1 is inserted into the member 4 by a
25 predetermined depth, the lower end of the hammer 5 touches the

stopper 6. If the welding head 14 further comes down, the lower end of the hummer 5 touches the stopper. When the welding head 14 further comes down from the above state, the welding head 14 performs rotation movement around the welding head swing shaft 13 as the fulcrum and the rotation shaft of the welding tool slightly tilts from the vertical position with respect to member 4. As a result, the tip portion of the welding tool 1 moves from a state shown by a dotted line in the right drawing in Fig.2 to the state shown by the solid-line.

In roughly speaking, the movement of the tip portion of the welding tool is carried out by a contact of the holder 10 to the member 4 to be welded, insertion of the welding tool 1 into the member 4, tilting of the welding tool rotation shaft around the welding head swing shaft 13 as the fulcrum, and swing operation of the tip portion of the welding tool. In the present embodiment, the welding head swing shaft 13, the hummer 5 and the stopper 6 constitute the welding tool rotation shaft conversion device.

As is described above, according to the welding apparatus shown in Fig. 1, the pressing force of the welding tool 1 to the member 4 to be welded and the movement of the welding tool 1 in the horizontal direction can be conducted only by the driving force in the up-and-down directions of the welding head 14. The welding method and welding apparatus of the present invention may include embodiments wherein a welding tool has

a pin portion or a welding tool has no pin portion.

Welding experiments were carried out using the welding devices shown in Fig. 1. Table 1 shows results of experiments. The experiments include four kinds, i.e. the welding tool having the pin portion, the welding tool having no pin portion, the movement of the welding tool in the horizontal direction and no movement.

(Table 1)

Type	Welding tool	Movement in the horizontal direction
A	With the pin portion	No
B	No pin portion	No
C	With the pin portion	Movement
D	No pin portion	Movement

The type A in Table 1 corresponds to the conventional welding method. The type B is a comparative embodiment and the types C and D are methods of the present invention.

In the types A and C, the welding tools 1 having the pin portion 16 as shown in Fig. 3 were used. The size of the welding tools in types A and C was a diameter of a large diameter was 8mm, and a diameter of the pin portion was 3mm. In types B and D, the welding tools 1 having a pin portion were used as shown in Fig. 4. The diameter of the welding tool was 8mm.

In the types C and D, the movement distance of the welding tool in the horizontal direction was set as 3mm. The member to

be welded was aluminum alloy (A6111-O) and had a thickness of 1mm. The rotation number of the welding tool was 3500rpm, and an insertion speed of the welding tool into the member was 100mm/min.

5 Figs. 5 - 8 show diagrammatic views of cross sections of the member after being bonded. Sizes of metallic welding areas 17 were calculated wherein the members 4a, 4b are judged as being metallic bonded by observation of the cross sections. The sizes of the metallic welding areas are shown in Fig. 9, wherein a
10 reference number is the value of type A, and the other numbers are amplifications of the reference number.

 In case where welding tools having pin portions like types A and C are used, there remains a hole after the welding tool is withdrawn, which does not become an effective welding area,
15 and the metallic welding area 17 becomes a hollow disc form. On the other hand, in case where a welding tool having no pin portion like types B and D, there does not remain a hole after the welding tool is withdrawn, and the metallic welding area 17 becomes a disc form with no hole.

20 When the type A is compared with the type C, the metallic welding area 17 can be enlarged by moving the tip portion of the welding tool in the horizontal direction with respect to the members 4a, 4b, as shown in Fig. 7. The enlarged metallic welding area 17 increases a welding strength. That is, a welding
25 strength of the type A of Fig. 5 was 90kgf and that of the type

C of Fig. 7 was 125kgf.

When the type B welding tool is compared with the type D welding tool, both of them having no pin portions, swing of the tip portions of the welding tools enlarges the metallic welding area 17 thereby to increase a welding strength, as is apparent from comparison between Fig. 6 and Fig. 8.

In the present embodiment, a so-called built-in motor was used wherein a spindle is built in a welding tool rotation motor 2 as an integrated structure, but other ones such as induction motors, servomotors can be used, too.

Embodiment 2

Fig. 10 shows another embodiment of the welding apparatus according to the present invention. The welding apparatus in this embodiment, a welding tool shaft conversion device is constituted by an air cylinder 18, rod 19 and arm 20. The device rotates around the welding head swing shaft 13 as a fulcrum, and the tip portion of the welding tool disposed to the welding head is so constituted as to swing in the direction shown by an arrow 23. Other structures are same as those of the welding apparatus shown in Fig. 1.

In the welding apparatus shown in Fig. 10, when the rod 19 is stretched and shortened by the air cylinder 18, the arm 20 makes rotation movement around the welding head swing shaft 13 as the fulcrum. In response to the rotation movement of the arm, the welding head 14 makes rotation movement and the tip portion

of the welding tool moves. According to the welding apparatus of the present embodiment, the rotation direction and rotation angle of the welding head 14 can be changed arbitrarily by the moving direction and the moving distance of the rod 19. It is possible to automatic control when the timing and swing stroke of the welding tool are programmed in advance.

In the case of Fig. 1, though the welding tool that has been inserted into the member to be welded can be moved only in one direction, the welding tool shown in Fig. 10 can move in both directions, i.e. right and left directions, which leads to enlargement of the moving distance of the tip portion of the welding tool.

In the present embodiment, the movement of the rod 19 is done by a driving force of compressed air from the air cylinder, and a hydraulic pressure can be used as a driving force for the rod 19. The rod 19 can be moved by the driving force of the servomotor thereby to control precisely the moving distance.

Further, when a direction of the rotation movement of the welding head 14 can be made vertical with respect to the paper face, which is not shown, in Fig. 10, it is possible to increase flexibility with respect to limitations due to sizes or contours of the welding portions.

Industrial applicability:

The present invention can be applied to spot welding of

metallic members.